ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE FOREST DEPARTMENT OF THE MADRAS STATE

For the year ending 31st March 1967

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GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS
1968

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SUMMARY OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE MADRAS FOREST DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH 1967.

CHAPTER I.

Introduction.—Thiru T. Jeyadev, I.F.S., continued to be the Chief Conservator of Forests throughout the year under report.

2. *Finances.*—The receipts during the year were Rs. 318·86 lakhs. The surplus of receipts over expenditure was Rs. 112·09 lakhs as compared to Rs. 71·71 lakhs during the previous year.

(i) *Forest Policy.*—The Forest Policy of the State continued without change. It was aimed at securing the long range and maximised development of Forest Resources; at the same time, meeting the ever increasing demand for forest products from the rural and urban population and also of the wood based industries. The area under forests in this State is only 16·1 per cent of the total land area as against the optinum requirement of 331/3 per cent. To achieve the aim of having adequate land area under forests, efforts were made to afforest deneded areas under development schemes such as Farm Forestry and raising of tree cover on the margins of rivers, canals, lakes and by planting of waste lands and tank beds with timber and fuel species. The consolidation of Ex-zamin Forests had received a set back. Unless the Madras Panchayat Act is amended, reservation of the ex-zamin forests cannot be proceeded with and in view of the nobulous state, their effective protection and development and handicapped.

(ii) *Reduction of forests areas.*—The forest department ceased to have about 290·81 hectares of forests during 1966-67 due to dis-reservation.

648·75 hectares of forest areas had been leased out generally for purposes other than forestry reducing the area available for the Forest Department for development of Forestry.

In addition to the above, 534·94 hectares were under the occupation of the other Departments.

4. *General condition of the forests.*—The areas dedicated to forestry continued to be managed within the frame work of the sanctioned working plan.

5. *Forest improvements.*—Village plantations in the tank beds and unreserves under Farm Forestry Scheme have been raised and planting along the banks of rivers and canals have been undertaken. Wattle and Bluegum plantations have been raised in the Nilgiris and Madurai North Divisions for supply of tan bark, fuel and raw materials for Royan pulp. To supplement natural regeneration of Sandalwood, artificial regeneration was taken up in all the important Sandalwood producing divisions. To augment fuel supplies, Eucalyptus and other plantations were raised on a large scale. Raising of Rubber Plantations were also continued in Kanyakumari District.

6. *Assistance to villagers.*—Grazing permits were continued to be issued at uniform rates. Free grazing was allowed under the "Hill Village System" to the Malayalees in the Javadis, Yelagiris, Chetteries, Kolli and Kalroyan Hills in the North Arcot District and to the 'Todas' and 'Kotas' in the Nilgirs District. As usual, the removal of monsoon grass was allowed in head loads on permits at five paise per head load and Re. 1. per cart load. Fuel coupes contractors were continue to cater to the needs of nearby villages for their bonafide domestic agricultural requirements. Removal of green manure leaf was permitted on payment at prescribed rates from the fuel coupes.

Removal of firewood by Shanars was allowed from Shannar Pollard coupes under permits at 12 paise per head load as a concession for the use in the manufacture of Palmyrah Jaggery in Andhiyur and Bargur Ranges of Coimbatore North Division.

Kumri cultivation in forest areas had been encouraged wherever people were forthcoming.

7. *Farm Forestry.*—Planting under 'Farm Forestry' was taken up in Chingleput, North Arcot, South Arcot, Salem, Dharmapuri, Coimbatore, The Nilgiris, Thanjavur, Tiruchirappalli, Madurai, Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli Districts over 1,967 hectares at a total cost of about Rs. 4·21 lakhs. The bulk of this expenditure was distributed as wages to the local population.

8. *Supply of firewood.*—In the Nilgiris Division two fuel coupes were allotted to the Nilgiris co-operative Marketing and Supply Society for supply of firewood to the people in Ootacamund at reasonable rates.

9. *Bamboo supply to Paper Mills.*—31,522·615 tonnes of air dry bamboos were supplied to Messrs. Seshasayee Paper Mills at Pallipalayam during the year.

10. *Timber and other operations.*—All timber operations were undertaken departmentally in accordance with the prescriptions of the working plan.

11. *Forest Development.*—Under the Fourth Five-Year Plan Schemes, large scale developmental works had been carried out. The particulars of the Schemes and the achievements are furnished below :—

(1) *Fuel wood plantations.*—The scheme envisages raising of fuel plantations of quick growing species (Eucalyptus) on a large scale adjacent to densely populated cities and other centres of high consumption. During 1966–67, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-six hectares was planted and a lorry was purchased at a cost of Rs. 7·34 lakhs.

(2) *Economic Plantatibns*—(*a*) *Plantations*—(i) *Teak.*—During 1966–67, 505 hectares were planted and one quarters for the staff was constructed at a cost of Rs. 1·27 lakhs.

(ii) *Softwood.*—An area of 170 hectares were planted at a cost of Rs. 0·39 lakhs.

(iii) *Casugrina.*—In 1966–67, 194 hectares were planted at a cost of Rs. 0·39 lakhs.

(iv) *Wattle.*—Eight hundred hectares were planted and a Range Office and Forester's quarters were constructed at a cost of Rs. 5·29 lakhs.

(v) *Bluegum.*—Five hundred and thirty hectares were planted at a cost of Rs. 2·31 lakhs during 1966–67.

(vi) *Sandal.*—The Scheme provides for artificial regeneration of sandal which earns a seizable revenue to the State. During 1966–67; 125 hectares were planted at a cost of Rs. 0·20 lakhs.

(*b*) *River, canal and lake fringe forests.*—During 1966–67, 450 hectares were planted at a cost of Rs. 0·88 lakhs.

(*c*) *Rubber plantations.*—During 1966–67 an area of 200 hectares were planted. Two labour lines constructed, roads formed and maintained at a total cost of Rs. 9·94 lakhs. Rubber production from 1960 plantations in Kanyakumari District was commenced during the year.

(3) *Consolidation.*—The Scheme provides for surveying and delimiting the boundaries of ex-zamin forests in order that these forests can be effectively protected, preserved and developed. Pending amendment to the Madras Panchayat Act, no progress could made in the matter of Survey and demarcation of ex-zamin forests during 1966–67. A sum of Rs. 0·02 lakhs was spent in 1966–67.

(4) *Rehabilitation of degraded forests.*—The object of the scheme is to raise a green mantle over the low hill portions of the ex-panchayat, ex-zamin and reserved forests to prevent further soil wash and also incidentally supplement the fuel supplies. During 1966–67, 327 hectares were planted at a cost of Rs. 0·58 lakhs.

(5) *Nature conservation and preservation of Wildlife.*—During 1966–67 metalling 2 miles of road in Mudumalai Wildlife Sanctuary, improvements to Sanctuaries, Rest Houses, Camp sites, observation towers were carried out. The expenditure incurred was 1·46 lakhs.

(6) *Improvement of Timber operations and Forest utilisation.*—Two lorries and 42 rain coats for elephantmen were purchased and a building for the logging training Centre at Coimbatore was constructed at a cost of Rs. 1·35 lakhs during 1966–67.

(7) *Training of staff.*—The scheme provides for imparting training to the Foresters and Forest Guards on Forest management, etc. at the Madras State Forestry Training School at Vaigai Dam. Thirty Foresters and 116 Forest Guards were trained during 1966–67. The expenditure was Rs. 3·29 lakhs.

(8) *Forest research.*—The object of the scheme is to continue intensive research and experiments and study in the various fields connected with regeneration tending and better management of various forest species. Research experiments were conducted at Vandalur, Denkanikotta, Kodaikanal and Ootacamund. The expenditure in 1966–67 was Rs. 2·09 lakhs.

(9) *Forest Communications.*—The scheme envisages laying of new roads and improving existing roads. Road works were in progress over 35 km. at cost of Rs. 2·32 lakhs.

(10) ***Construction of buildings.***—**Seven quarters were constructed at a cost of Rs. 2·27 lakhs.**

(11) *Amenities to Forest staff and labour.*—Five hundred cumblies were purchased and supplied to the labour engaged in wattle plantations in the Nilgiris and the Palnis at a cost of Rs. 0·18 lakhs.

(12) *Forest protection.*—The scheme provides to devise ways and means for intensive and effective measures to protect the forests. During 1966–67, two Jeeps with trailers were purchased at a cost of Rs. 0·88 lakhs.

(13) *Minor Forest Produce.*—The defect and the Scheme is to raise Tamarind and other Minor Forest Produce Plantations to meet the demand of neighbouring villages and towns. An area of 305 hectares were planted with Tamarind, Seekai, bursera delpectiana during 1966–67 at a cost of Rs 0·64 lakhs.

(14) *Creation of Working Plan Circle.*—The working Plan Circle continue to function during 1966–67 and an expenditure incurred was Rs. 0·40 lakhs.

(I) *Centrally sponsored schemes.*—(i) *Planting of quick growing species*—The scheme provides for raising of quick growing species of industrial importance. During 1966–67, 921 hectares of bamboo and 659 of Eucalyptus were planted, one lorry and two jeeps were purchased at a cost of Rs. 6·77 lakhs.

(II) *Soil Conservation in Forest Areas.*—(1) *Soil conservation of Dry Fuel Forests.*—During 1966–67, Soil Conservation measures were carried over 118 hectares and an area of 161 hectares were planted with fuel species at a cost of Rs. 1·90 lakhs.

(2) *Reconnaissance Survey of Eroded Lands outside Reserve Forests.*—The survey attempts to locate the eroded areas outside Reserve Forests. During 1966–67, survey was completed in Thanjavur and Tiruchirappalli Districts at a cost of Rs. 0·83 lakhs.

(3) *Soil Conservation in the catchment areas of Vaigai river.*—An area of 262 hectares were planted, maintenance of older plantations, manuring the cashew plants, preliminary works over 50·48 hectares raising container plants and gully control measures were carried out during 1966–67 at a cost of Rs. 2·03 lakhs.

(4) *Soil conservation in the catchment areas of mettur stanley reservoir.*—During 1966–67 planting over 470 hectares, preliminary works over 80 hectares, bench terracing over 10 hectares contour bunding over 82 hectares, construction of 130 check dams and survey completed over 4,617·97 sq. km. at a cost of Rs. 4·12 lakhs.

(5) *Soil conservation in the Catchment areas of Kundah River Valley Project.*—Planting over 1,230 hectares, pasture development over 12 hectares, devel[illegible] farms over 10 hectares contour trenching and terracing over 562 hectares c[illegible]onstruction of gully plugging check dams (464 Nos.), 3 silt observation posts, [illegible]ain gauges and revetment walls (72 Nos.) at a cost of Rs. 10·11 lakhs.

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(III) *Agricultural Production—Commercial crops.*—(1) *Cas*[illegible] he object of the scheme is to raise cashew in suitable areas of South Arcot, Chingleput, Tirunelveli, Ramanathapuram and Tiruchirappalli Districts. During 1966–67, 1,117 hectares were planted at a cost of Rs. 1·95 lakhs.

(2) *Lac Development Schemes.*—The Scheme provides to step up production of lac. During 1966–67, 49 hectares were planted with lac hosts trees, 6,196 kgs, of stick lac was collected and an over head tank constructed in the lac Factory at a cost of Rs. 0·31 lakhs.

12. *Forest protection.*—Four Special Mobile Patrol Parties, one for each Circle and one at Vellore were functioning and continued their vigil on the forests. Besides, special parties were organised by the District Forest Officers from time time. A modern type of lookout Tower has been constructed on the staircase hill in the Nilgiris division.

13. *Organisation.*—The Indian Forest Service was constituted with effect from 1st October 1966. Twenty-four officers were appointed in the senior scale and five officers in the Junior scale.

The following Rangers were promoted and appointed as Assistant Conservator of Forests in the Madras Forest Service:—

1. Thiru M. Md. Zackriah.
2. Thiru Y. S. Kadakshamani.
3. Thiru H. Rajagopal Shetty.
4. Thiru K. R. Rajagopalan.

The services of Thiruvalargal M. Thyagarajan and J. Wilson were loaned to South India Viscose, Limited, and Tan India Wattle, Limited, on Foreign Service Terms.

During the year Thiru J. Dayanad Rao was deputed to Oxford for Post-Graduate Course in Forestry at the Commonwealth Forestry Institute. Thiru C. Pavithran was deputed to Japan for training in 'Pest control'. Thiru K. Durairaj was deputed to Sweden for training in "Forest Genetics".

The following officers were re-employed for a further period of one year :—

1. Thiru G. M. A. Quraishi.
2. Thiru I. A. Fernandez.
3. Thiru A. Yegnasamy.

Eight Assistant Conservator of Forests were deputed for training as detailed below:—

Name of officers. (1)	*Nature of training.* (2)	*Centre.* (3)
1 Thiru S. N. Ramasamy ..	Soil conservation	Ootacamund.
2 Thiru D. M. Joshua	Do.	Do.
3 Thiru K. Arunachalam ..	Run off and Sedimentation measures in Watersheds.	Dehra Dun.
4 Thiru V. M. Narasimhan ..	Do.	Do.
5 Thiru C. Venugopal	Planning and Studies of Efficiency of Logging Operations.	Do.
6 Thiru Y. S. Kadakshmani ..	Do.	Do.
7 Thiru K. R. Rajagopalan ..	Do.	Do.
8 Thiru M. S. Karunakaran ..	Do.	Do.

Thiru A. M. Md. Zackriah, Assistant Conservator of Forests was deputed to six months special refresher course for Rangers promoted to Gazetted Rank at Forest Research Institute and College, Dehra Dun, from 1st January 1967. The sanctioned strength of Gazetted Officers was 65.

Thiru C. Kanniah, Manager, Office of the Chief Conservator of Forests was appointed as Administrative Assistant to Chief Conservator of Forests with effect from 28th February 1967 afternoon *vice* Thiru M. R. Srinivasan, Administrative Assistant to Chief Conservator of Forests retired from service on 28th February 1967 afternoon.

14. *Recruitment of Rangers.*—Twelve Forest Apprentices and four Foresters were deputed for 1966-68 Rangers Course.

The permanent and temporary strength of Rangers in the state was 101 and 143 respectively.

15. *Programme of work.*—All works were carried out accordingly to the approved development schemes and in accordance with the approved plan of operations and prescriptions in the work plan for each forest division.

16. *Labour.*—The department continued to provide work on a large scale to people living in and near forest areas and in particular to hill tribes.

The Forest contractors continued to engage a large labour force from amongst the Malayalees of Javadis, Chitteries and Kolli Hills.

There has been general rise in labour wages and difficulty in obtaining sufficient labour for forest works particularly during agricultural seasons. Mazdoor lines were maintained and provided for the stay of the labourers. For transportation of labour to work sites, lorries were provided. In Government Rubber Plantations (Kanyakumari District) Plantation Labour Act has peen introduced. A creche is maintained herewith a caretaker in-charge of it. Medical facilities were afforded to these labourers and their families.

17. *The Madras Forest Act,* 1882 (*Madras Act V of* 1882).—The finalised Draft Bill for amending the various sections of the Act is under consideration of Government.

The amendment proposed to the Madras Sandalwood Transit Rules, 1960, have been approved in G.O. Ms. No. 1048, Agriculture, dated 18th February 1967.

The Madras Forest Act came into force from 1st June 1966 in the areas transferred from Travancore-Cochin State (Shencottah taluk in Tirunelveli district and Kanyakumari district).

18. *The Madras Preservation of Private Forests (Amendment) Act*, 1965 (*Madras Act No.* 32 *of* 1965).—The Act has been made permanent. This Act was extended to the Shencottah taluk of the Tirunelveli district and Kanyakumari district from 1st July 1966.

19. *The Madras Private Forests (Assumption of Management) Act* 1961 (*Madras Act No.* 55 *of* 1961).—This Act was introduced with a view to arrear the last depletion of Forest Wealth by private owners. The following private forests have been taken over for management by Government under this Act during 1965 :—

Name of the village.	*Serial number of the field.*	*Extent (in acres).*	*Date from which taken over.*	*G.O. No. in which the field has been ordered to be taken over.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Padanthara ..	218	31·36	1st April 1965 ..	G.O. Ms. No. 822, Food and Agriculture, dated 2nd March 1965.
Padanthara ..	217	25·76	Do.	G.O. Ms. No. 903, Food and Agriculture, dated 8th March 1965.
Nelliyalam	562 563	73·85 48·46	1st July 1965 ..	G.O. Ms. No. 1447, Food and Agriculture, dated 15th April 1965.
Hullathi	299 304/1 304/3 304/5	24·42 2·50 16·50 7·31	Do.	G.O. Ms. No. 1902, Food and Agriculture, dated 18th May 1965.
		230·16		

20. *The Madras Hill Stations (Preservation of Trees) Act*, 1965 (*Madras Act XVII of* 1965).—The Act continued to be in force in Ootacamund, Coonoor, Kodaikanal and Yercaud areas. The delegation of powers to the District Forest Officer, Nilgiris Division by the Collector of the Nilgiris is working satisfactorily.

21. *The Madras Land Improvement Schemes Act*, 1959.—This Act was also effected gradually in the catchments of Kundah River Valley Project. So far 10 catchments have been notified under the provisions of this Act. Steps have been taken to notify the remaining catchments also.

22. *Revision of Codes and Manuals.*—The revision of Madras Forest Manual and the Madras Departments code is in progress.

CHAPTER II.

General Administration.

23. *Alteration in area.*—(i) The area of the Reserved Forest as on 31st March 1967 was 17,263·76 square kilometres of which 17,258·89 square kilometres were managed by the Forest Department and 4·87 square kilometres were managed by the Port Trust, Tuticorin.

(ii) The area of Reserved lands as on 31st March 1967 was 3,768·98 square kilometres.

24. *Forest Settlement.*—The extent of area pending settlement is 862·99 square kilometres.

25. *Demarcation.*—Out of a total length of 26,209·487 kilometres of Forest Boundary, a length of 2,508·67 kilometres was maintained at a cost of Rs. 7,239·40. This includes constructions of new cairns. In Nilgiris divisions, a sum of Rs. 783 was spent on the clearing of existing boundaries and construction of cairns. The cost of the boundary was maintained by the subordinates.

26. *Survey.*—(i) The survey and demarcation of timber and fuel coupes and Regeneration area were done by the subordinates.

(ii) The Madras Survey Party attended to the verification of boundaries between the Estates and Reserved Forests in Coimbatore South Division.

(iii) There was no survey by the Survey of India Party.

(iv) In Kundah Soil Conservation Scheme, nine sub-catchments out of 20 sub-catchments have been covered under detailed survey and work plants prepared.

(v) In Vaigai Scheme, Survey of the Bodinaickanur sub-catchment was over and the work plan prepared. Detailed survey in Vairavanur, Koimbai and Cumbum sub-catchments is in progress.

(vi) Under Mettur Scheme, a reconnaissance Survey of the entire catchment was undertaken and a report prepared.

27. *Roads and Communications.*—A sum of Rs. 4,26,957·50 was spent on the maintenance of the existing roads to a length of 1,290·90 kilometres.

The following roads were newly formed :—

Non Plan Works.

(1)	(2)
	RS.
Coimbatore South Division—	
1 Temporary extraction road to G.F.C. II in Tunacadavu Range ..	6,685·00
2 Temporary extraction road in Ittaliar Sleeper coupes	20,683·00
State Wild Life Organization—	
3 Formation of Shama Road at Mudumalai Wild Life Sanctuary ..	1,144·00
4 Formation of Fair Weather road from Moyar water tank to Moyar River in compartmsnt XII of Mudumalai Wild Life Sanctuary.	1,049·00
5 Formation of Fair weather road at Chemmaratham Cart track from Masinagudi to Jeyadev Avenue.	1,719·00

PLAN SCHEMES.

Name of division.	*Name of the road constructed.*	*Length (in Kilometres).*	*Amount spent (in Rupees).*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Nilgiris Division	(i) Mukerti Earthern Dam to Mukerti Fishing hut.	6·60	99,270·00
Government Rubber Plantation	(ii) Feeder road in coupe XXI ..		2,501·00
	(iii) Feeder road in coupe XX to XXI.		2,265·00
	(iv) Loop road in coupe XVIII ..		359·00
State Wild Life Organisation ..	(v) Metalling of Circular Road at Mudumalai Wild Life Sanctuary.	7·00	20,601·00

28. *Forest Engineer.*—The Forest Engineer continue to pay special attention to the formation and improvement of roads.

The following road works were carried out by the Forest Engineer during the year :—

Name of the road and nature of work.	*Length (in kilometres).*	*Cost.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
		RS.
I. 1964-65 Works—		
1 Formation of Konalar—Kavunji Road	2·00	8,492·00
2 Formation of Pannaikadu—Perumballam Road, —IV Section.	3·20	27,969·00
3 Formation of Kadamalaikundu—Udangal Road —II Section.	8·00	17,2?8·50
4 Formation of Kadamalaikundu—Udankal Road —III Section.	13·40	33,466·48

Name of the road and nature of work. (1)	Length (in Kilometers). (2)	Cost. (3) RS.
I. 1964–65 Works—*cont.*		
5 Formation of Pannaikadu—Perumpallam Road II Section.	4·40	60,925.00
6 Formation of Pannaikadu—Perumpallam Road III Section.	3·20	18,280·00
7 Formation of Kadamalaikundu—Udangal Road IV Section.	8·00	42,084·00
8 Formation of Pulavachiar—Polur Road I Section.	3·20	13,901·50
9 Formation of Pulavachiar—Polur Road II Section.	3.20	13,251·75
I. 1965–66 Works—		
10 Formation of Periar Falls Road	3·20	2,110·00
11 Formation of Hassanur-Chikkatty Road ..	4·00	1,948·00

28. *Telephones.*—Twenty-five Officers have been provided with telephones.

29. *Buildings.*—A sum of Rs. 8,20,993·00 was spent on the maintenance and repairs of the existing buildings.

The following buildings were constructed during the year.

Plan Schemes.

Name of division. (1)	Details of buildings. (2)	Number. (3)	Amount. (4) RS.	Name of the Plan Scheme. (5)
Salem Circle—				
Chingleput ..	Range Office at Tambaram	1	14,179	119. Capital outlay on Forests B. Development Schemes included in the Third Five-Year Plan.
Do.	Range Officer's quarters at Tambaram.	1	15,167	
Do.	Forester's quarters at Tambaram ..	1	10,087	
Vellore West ..	Double Foresters' quarters at Tirupathur.	1	17,156	119. Capital outlay (D) Development Schemes—Fourth Five-Year Plan Works 11. Schemes for construction of buildings.
Dharmapuri ..	Range Officer's quarters at Tirupathur	1	14,440	
Do. ..	Combined Foresters' quarters at Aiyur.	1	15,383	119. Capital outlay D. Development Schemes Fourth Five-Year Plan I Works 14. Schemes for growing quick growing species.
Salem ..	Range Officer's quarters at Hasthampatty.	1	81,031	119. Capital outlay on Forests B. Development Schemes included in the Third Five-Year Plan.
Do. ..	Double Foresters' quarters at Hasthampatti.			
Cuddalore South ..	Rest House at Ulundurpet	1	16,391	70. Forests (e) Development Schemes in Fourth Five-Year Plan B. Scheme for Cashew cultivation 119. Capital outlay on Forests Development Schemes II. Schemes in Fourth Five-Year Plan I. Works 5. Scheme for casurina plantation.
Do. ..	Range Officer's quarters at Ulundurpet			

Plan Schemes—cont.

Name division. (1)	*Details of buildings.* (2)	*Expenditure incurred.* (3)	*Name of the Head.* (4)
		RS.	
Coimbatore Circle—			
Do. ..	Foresters' quarters at Ulundurpet ..	1	70. Forests (e) Development Schemes II. Schemes in Fourth Five-Year Plan B. Scheme for Cashew cultivation.
Coimbatore North	Office building for the Assistant Conservator of Forests and Range Officer under Bamboo Plantation Project.	3,821·99	119. Capital outlay on Forests 27. Scheme for quick growing species Bamboo Plantation Project.
Do. ..	Combined Forest Guard's quarters at Narthalpuram.	8,044·02	Do.
Do. ..	Lorry shed at Sathyamangalam ..	3,060·00	Do.
Do. ..	Range Clerk's quarters at Sathyamangalam.	6,497·00	119. Capital outlay on Forests Development Scheme II Scheme in the Fourth Five-Year Plan Works II Scheme for construction of buildings.
Coimbatore South	Combined quarters for Forest Guard and a Watcher at Waterfall.	14,170·59	Do.
	Combined quarters for a Forest Guard and a Watcher in the Government Timber Depot at Pollachi.	10,371·86	Do.
Coimbatore Central	Building for Logging Training Centre (not completed).	35,442·30	70. E. Development Scheme (ii) Scheme in Fourth Five-Year Plan M. Scheme for Timber operation and Forest Utilisation.
	Range Clerks quarters at Mettupalayam.	8,022·19	110. Capital outlay II. Scheme for construction of buildings.
	Range Officer's quarters at Bhavanisagar.	4,429·73	119. Capital outlay II. Scheme for construction of building.
Nilgiris	Aramby House-Rest House-*cum*-Godwn at Aramby.	90,025·49	119. Capital outlay on Forests—Development Scheme in the Third Five-Year Plan I Works—Scheme for Wattle Plantations.
	Range Officers	15,433·51	119, Capital outlay on Forests in Third-Five Year Plan I Works 6 Scheme for Wattle Plantations.
Nilgiris ..	Range Officer's quarters at Coonoor ..	16,573·80	Do.
	Foresters quarters at Pykara ..	9,672·58	Do.
	Forester's quarters at Mukketty ..	9,863·00	Do.
	Combined quarters for Forest Guard and Watcher at Pykara.	14,265·65	Do.
	Combined quarters for Forest Guard and Watcher at Thalakandah.	10,589·51	Do.
	Combined quarters for a lorry and cleaner at Golf Links.	10,746·82	119. Capital outlay on Forests II. Scheme for Bluegum Plantations.

Name of division. (1)	Details of the buildings. (2)	Expenditure incurred. (3)	Name of the Head. (4)
		RS.	
Nilgiris—*cont.*	Mazdoor line at Mukerti (10 houses) ..	13,937·40	70. Forests E. Development Scheme in the Third Five-Year Plan O. Scheme for Labour and Staff aminities.
	Mazdoor line at Nilgiris Peak (5 houses).	8,760·95	Do.
	Mazdoor line at Nilgiris Peak (5 houses-Block II).	8,324·00	Do.
	Range Office Building at Cherambadi.	14,008·33	Do.
Tiruchirappalli ..	Range Officer's quarters at Pudukottai Kashba Forest in Pudukottai Range.	11,163·19	119. Capital outlay on Forests—Scheme for the construction of building.
	Forester's quarters at Pudukottai Kasba Forest in Pudukottai Range.	7,352·59	119. Capital ontlay on Forests—Scheme for the construction of building 2. Scheme for cashew cultivation.
	Combined Forest Guard's quarters at Pudukottai Kasba Forest in Pudukottai Range.	10,004·98	Do.
Tiruchirappalli Division.	Tractor shed at Aremalam in Pudukottai Range.	3,255·69	70. Forest (e) Development Scheme (ii) Scheme in Fourth Five-Year Plan B. Scheme for Cashew Plantations Works.
	Forester's quarters at Arimalam in Pudukottai Range.	8,069·74	119. Capital outlay (b) Development Scheme, (ii) Scheme in Fourth Five-Year Plan Works to Scheme for Casuarina Plantation.
Madurai Circle—Madurai South ..	Construction of Foresters quarters at Munar (1).	5,948·00	....
Tirunelveli South ..	Foresters quarters (1)	8,053.62	....
	Teak seed store room at Kulesekaram (1).	2,165·00	....
Government Rubber Plantation.	Conductor's quarters .. .. .. 1 Fieldmen's quarters .. .. .. 2 Labour line .. .. .. 2 Combined vehicle shed .. .. 1 School Building .. .. .. 1 Bath Rooms 4	179,018·00	....
Working Plan Circle—State Wild Life Organisation.	Construction of combined qnarters for Forest Guard and Watcher at Benne (1).	4,350·67	....
	Construction of combined quarters for Forest Guard and Watcher at Moyar (1).	4,621·18	....
	Construction of combined puarters for Forest Guard and Watcher at Masingaudi.	1,315·00	....
	Construction of Ranger Office Wildlife II Quarters at Karkudi (1).	669·40	....
	Constr cti n of Range Officer Wildlife I Quarters at Karkudi (1).	846·30	....
State Silviculturist.	Construction of Forester's quarters at Ootacamund (1).	9,835·00	....
	Construction of Forest Guard's quarters at Ootacamund (1).	2,990·09	....
	Construction of Foresters quarters at Vandalur (1).	10,945·70	....
	Construction of Foresters quarters at Denkanikota.	10,213·00	....

NON-PLAN.

Salem Circle—

A sum of Rs. 4,124 has been spent for improvements to the buildings as detailed below.—

1	Separate Service connection to Ranger's quarters at Pappireddipatty.	384·79	....
2	Providing Fan to Rest House at Pappireddipatty.	498·25	....
3	Construction of Flushout latrine to Range Officer's quarters at Pappireddipatty.	1,226·50	....
4	Electrification to Namakkal Range Office ..	248·00	....
5	Electrification to Namakkal Ranger's quarters.	497·00	....
6	Construction of Flushout latrine to Ranger Clerk's quarters at Namakkal.	348·97	....
7	Providing fan to Rest House at Thammampatty.	539·05	....
8	Electric installation to Forester's quarters at Thammampatty	381·52	....

Coimbatore Circle—

Coimbatore Central Division ..	Combined Quarters for a Forest Guard and a Watcher at Mulli.	7,295·43
	Thana Shed at Mulli	1,832·18
Tiruchirapalli Division	Engine shed water tub and rain guage platform in Managathy.	1,020·00

Working Plan Circle—

State Wildlife Organization ..	Construction of quarters for elephant calf Cavady in Guindy Park Reserved Forests.	2,052·75
	Construction of leach type flushout latrine for the Rest House at Kodiakarai.	618·69
State Silvicultúries	Electrification of Forester's Quarters and inspection shed at Topslip.	640 00
	Service connection to Lac Godown at Denkanikota.	290·00
	Service connection at Forester's Quarters, Denkanikotta.	200·00

List of Buildings Transferred.—

Coimbatore Circle ..	1. Nilgiris Inspection Bungalow ..	10,000·00	Transferred from Highways Department.
	2. Nilgiris Inspection Bungalow ..	3,300·00	do.
....	3. Nilgiris Old Fuel Depot near Goods shed.	3,700·00	Transferred to the Nilgiris District Co-operative Society.

30. *Other Works.*—An amount of Rs. 20,297·84 was spent on the maintenance of wells, overhead tanks, etc., during the year. One well has been sunk under Plan Schemes in Conservator of Forests quarters at a cost of Rs. 12,915·91 at Madurai. Further a sum of Rs. 548 has been incurred for laying pipe lines for drinking water supply to subordinate quarters at Tirupattur.

31. *Live Stock* (a) *Elephants.*—The number of elephants at the beginning of the year was 44 valued at Rs. 1,57,900 and number at the close of year was 48 valued at Rs. 1,71,800.

Elephant capturing operations were undertaken in Coimbatore South Division. There were five new captures and two calves born in Coimbatore South Division during the year 1966–67.

Bulls.—Two bulls valued at Rs. 400 were maintained at Kargudy in Mudumalai Range for transporting water to Forest Colony at Kargudy.

The Forest Veterinary Officer, Coimbatore attended on the Livestock in Coimbatore South Division and the Nilgiris Division. Total expenditure on the maintenance of elephants and bulls during the year was Rs. 2,46,355.

32. *Breaches of Forest Act.*—The number of Forest Offences of all kinds pending at the beginning of the year was 20,429 and the number pending at the end of the year was 19,924. A sum of Rs. 6,70,141 was collected as compounding fees during the year.

33. *Sandalwood cases.*—The number of sandalwood offences including violations of Sandalwood Transit Rules at the beginning of the year was 78 and at the end 92.

Further two big cases of illicit cutting and collection of about 73 tonnes of sandalwood from the Reserve Forests and Jagirs of Cuddalore South Division were detected.

34. *Special Measures for Protection.*—Apart from special aid surprise checks by the District Forest Officers, the four special Mobile Patrol Parties at Salem, Coimbatore, Madurai and Vellore visited several vulnerable places of Forest to Guard against offiences.

35. *Rewards.*—In appreciation of good work done by subordinates rewards were given. A sum of Rs. 45 was paid to the subordinates for the successful detection of a poaching case in Tirupattur Range, Vellore West Division. A sum of Rs. 45 was paid to the subordinates for the successful detection and prosecution of a sandalwood case in Chengum Range, Vellore West Division. In Vellore East Division also a sum of Rs. 75 was paid as rewards.

In Coimbatore North Division a sum of Rs. 270 was paid as rewards for the good work done in the detection of sandalwood smuggling and poaching to the subordinates including a Range Officer.

A sum of Rs. 658 was paid to the various categories of subordinates in Madurai South Division and special mobile patrol party Unit in appreciation of good work done by them.

36. *Protection from Fire.*—(i) Special fire protection measures were extended over an area of 3,277·89 sq. Kms. at a cost of Rs. 1,37,898.

(ii) The extent of general protection was over 17,812·05 Sq. Kms. and the expenditure incurred was Rs. 3,743·50.

Local residents and Hill Tribes continued to give their full co-operations in putting out and tracing fires, in return to certain concessions like free grazing, rewards to the extent of Rs. 803 were also granted to the Malayalees of Pachamalai in Tiruchirappalli district for successful fire protection.

37. *Closure of Area to grazing on account of incendiarism.*—No area of forests was closed to grazing on account of incendiarism.

38. *Protection against injusries from Natural Causes.*—(i) The spike disease of sandal continued to be endemic in all sandalwood areas.

(ii) Teak forests of Bolampatty and Mettupalayam Ranges in Coimbatore Central Division were heavily attached by Hepalia machaeralis. The Entomologist, of Southern Forest Rangers' College, Coimbatore had carried out certain experiments regarding remedial measures.

(iii) Lantana, Lovanchus, weeds and climbers affected the regeneration operations in Coimbatore South Division. They were weeded from the areas under concentrated regeneration as far as possible.

(iv) Frost covering of Bluegum and Wattle plants were carried out before the onset of winter.

(v) Lantana and Strobelanthus are the most harmful weeds that smoother the plants in regeneration areas. The contractors of the coupes are required to uproot all such weeds. In Rubber Plantations extensive weeding is being done to protect young rubber plants, bamboo stakes are planted by the side of each plant, and tied. The stem of the plant is white-washed to protect from sun and shade is provided placing bamboo baskets, cudja leaves or palmyrah leaves.

39. *Damage by Wild Animals.*—Elephants damage to young rubber plants coutinued to be serve. Special watchers have been appointed to scare away the elephants. Damage by Sambhur have been reported in certain plantations.

40. *Panchayat Forests.*—(i) The Panchayat Forest taken over during the previous years are being looked after, managed, and developed. Artificial regeneration and soil conservation are the main works undertaken in these areas.

(ii) There was keen demand for quarrying of stones in Chingleput Division. In Tirunelveli South Division a sum of Rs. 67,636 was realised from Messrs. India Cements for quarrying cherts in Thalayuthu Forests.

(iii) The transfer of Senkurichi and Kottapatti forests in Madurai North Division to Forest Department is pending orders of Government.

41. *Forest Village.*—The Forest Hill Village System continued to work well in almost all the villages of the Javadis, Chitteries, Yelagiris and Kalreyan Hills in Vellore East, Vellore West and Salem Divisions.

42. *Forestry Training.*—(i) For the year 1967-69 Superior Forest Service Diploma Course, no candidate was deputed from this State.

(ii) Twelve Forest Apprentices, Foresters were deputed for the 1966-68 Rangers Course at the Southern Forest Rangers College, Coimbatore.

(iii) One Forester was deputed for Lac Training at Ranchi, Bihar, seventeen Foresters were deputed for the Soil Conservation Training at the Soil Conservation Training Centre, Madurai.

(iv) Fourteen Rangers were deputed for training as detailed below :—

Serial number of Ranges.	*Nature of Training.*	*Centre.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
2	Soil Conservation Training Centre (Government of India) ..	Ootacamund.
3	Soil Conservation Training Centre	Madurai.
5	Training on Basic Logging	Logging Training Centre Coimbatore.
1	Training in operation and maintenance of portable saw mills ..	Chandrapur.
1	Logging Training on operation and maintenance of mechanical logging equipment, etc.	Dehra Dun.
2	Training on operation and maintenance of mechanical logging equipment cableways and winches.	Himachal Pradesh

43. *Madras State Forestry Training School, Vaigai Dam.*—The School continued to function during the year under the Principal, Madras State Forestry Training School.

44. *Departmental Vehicles.*—The following vehicles were in use in the Department during the year :—

(i) Jeeps—43.

(ii) Lorries—38.

(iii) Tractors—13.

(iv) Station Wagon—1.

(v) Van—2.

(vi) Pickup Van—2.

(vii) Road Roller—2.

CHAPTER III.

SILVICULTURE AND RESEARCH.

45. *System of Managements.*—The Reserved Forests are continued to be worked in accordance with the prescriptions in the sanctioned working plans and approved schemes. The Ex-Zamin Forests and Panchayat Forests taken over are also covered by the Working Plans.

46. *Timber Forests.*—The timber forests were as usual worked mainly under the selection felling system and clear felling system. During the year 2,332·80 hectares were worked under felling system and 634·55 hectares under selection felling system.

47. *Fuel Forests.*—The fuel forests were continued to work, under the "Simple coppice System" under which, the tree growth was coppiced and felled areas left to be restocked naturally from coppice shoots. All sandalwood trees and trees of value of Minor Forest Produce were left unfelled. During the year 5,202 hectares were worked under the coppice system.

48. *Plantations Raised by Kumri Method.*—An area of 2,194·15 hectares was given to Kumri cultivation. The Kumridars raised field crops in conjunction with forest crop.

49. *Sandal Forests.*—(i) Sandal occurs naturally in abundance in plateau or hill-tracts in the reserves and unreserves of North Arcot, Salem, The Nilgiris, Coimbatore districts and to a small extent in South Arcot, Tiruchirappalli, Madurai, Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli districts. In order to supplement the natural regeneration, artificial regeneration is resorted to. During the year an area of 44·6 hectares in Coimbatore North Division and 40·47 hectares in Tirunelveli North Division, was regenerated by artificial means on an experimental basis. Extraction of Sandalwood is confined only to the dead trees.

(ii) The spike disease of Sandalwood persists in almost all Sandal bearing areas.

(iii) Experiments on Sandalwood dryage at different stages were continued by the District Forest Officer, Coimbatore North Division.

(iv) Eight tonnes of sapwood was sold for Rs. 3,880.

(v) Sandalwood sales were held twice at Tirupattur and Satyamangalam during the year 1966–67. Sandalwood merchants from all over India took part in the auction. Most of the wood purchased by them is exported either in the form of wood or oil. The quantity sold and the revenue realised are shown in the statement below :—

Name of Depot.	*Date of sale.*	*Quantity offered.*	*Quantity sold.*	*Revenue realaised.*	*Average per tonne.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
		TONNES.	TONNES.	RS.	RS.
Tirupattur	5th July 1966 ..	500	500	39,88,167	7,976
Satyamangalam ..	7th July 1966 ..	150	150	14,30,425	9,536
Tirupattur	7th December 1966 ..	571	436	48,01,524	11,013
Satyamangalam ..	9th December 1966 ..	135	135	15,69,865	11,629
		1,356	1,221	1,17,89,981	9,656

50. *Bamboos.*—As usual Bamboo coupes were worked in a three year felling cycle as prescribed in the Working Plan. In Nilgiris Division. Bamboo coupe one each in Mudumalai and Segur Ranges and in Coimbatore North Division. Guddaiyur BC. II and Thamarakarai BC II were worked Departmentally. However bamboos which had flowered during the previous year in Benne Block of Mudumalai Range were worked by contractor's agency.

In view of the importance of the Bamboos as a raw material for the manufacture of paper and rayon, artificial regeneration of bamboos on large scale had been undertaken in vast area in Salem and Coimbatore Circles. During the year 655 hectares was regenerated with bamboos under the Bamboo Scheme and 921 Hectares under the centrally sponsored scheme of raising "Quick Growing Species".

A quantity of 31,522·615 tonnes of air-dry Bamboos were supplied to Messrs. Seshasayee Paper Mills, Pallipalayam. Some of the coupes were also worked by the Mills against corresponding reduction in the agreed quantity. The Cost of the bamboo was recovered from the Mills according to the contract.

II. *General Progress of Regeneration*—

51. *A. Mainly Natural.*—In the felled fuel coupes natural regeneration by coppice growth was relied upon. Such regeneration was not up to the mark in the Ex-Panchayat and Ex-Zamin Forests. Artificial regeneration under the various Plan Scheme were carried out in such areas to supplement natural coppice growth. The results were generally encouraging.

In Bluegum coupes of Nilgiris division, coppice regeneration continued to be good.

52. *B. Mainly Artificial.*—Artificial regeneration on a large scale was undertaken both under Plan Schemes and as Non-Plan Works.

Name of division.	*Name of species.*	*Area in hectares.*	*Cost.*	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	
			RS.	P.
	SALEM CIRCLE.			
	Plan Schemes.			
Vellore East	Miscellaneous species	907·00	2,12,594	00
	Sandal	20·00	2,979	00
	Minor Forest Produce species ..	10 00	2,035	00
	Village Forest	139·00	29,468	00
	Bamboos	110·00	33,672	00
Vellore West	Minor forest produce species ..	18·00	9,774	00
	Village forests	59·00	9,201	00
	Eucalyptus	116·00	91,042	00
	Fuel species	20·00	21,920	00
	Bamboos	160·00	34,550	00
Salem	Eucalyptus	141·00	21,958	00
	Bamboos	120·00	23,846	00
	Village forests	262·00	49,060	00
	Teak	10·00	1,272	00
	Rehabilitation of degraded forests ..	120·00	24,476	00
Dharmapuri	Timber species	41·00	7,928	00
	Minor forest produce species ..	54·00	5,778	00
	Bamboos	36.00	93,794	00
	Eucalyptus	108·00	34,773	00
	Village forests	54 00	20.748	00
	Rehabilitation of degraded forests ..	32·00	3,431	00
	Sandal	10.00	..	
Cuddalore North	Casuarina	40·00	12,407	00
	Village forests	160·00	21,765	00
	Eucalyptus	160·00	67,871	00
Chingleput	Village forests	257·00	52,029	00
	Casuarina	8·00	5,068	00
	Cashew	21·00	16,918	00
	Bamboos	12·00	485	00
	Eucalyptus	483·00	1,88,443	00
	Fuel species	40·00	19,808	00
	Non-Plan Schemes.			
Vellore East	Softwood	10·00	3,558	00
	Eucalyptus	400·00	1,82,045	00
Vellore West	Softwood species	33·00	16,161	00
	Miscellaneous species	42·00	22,816	00
Salem	Sandal	..	61	00
	Miscellaneous	46·00	20,725	00
Dharmapuri	Teak	4·00	2,488	00
	Miscellaneous	46·00	20,725	00
	Softwood	109·00	26,483	00
Cuddalore South	Miscellaneous species	102·00	32,026	00
	Cashew	112·00	6,736	00
	Eucalyptus Hybrid	603·00	1,13,075	00
	Bamboo	12·00	221	00
Cuddalore North	Teak	2·00	426	00
Chingleput	Miscellaneous species	60·00	29,037	00
	Softwood	19·00	6,958	00
	COIMBATORE CIRCLE.			
	Plan Schemes.			
Coimbatore Central.. ..	Farm forestry .. .. .. } Miscellaneous species .. .. }	40·00	9,106	00
	Teak	148·00	40,735	00
	Forest Rehabilitation (Miscellaneous) species.	38·00	3,773	00
	Tamarind	40·00	5,075	00
Coimbatore North	Bamboo	398·00	1,36,207	00
	Sandal	45·00	11,631	00

Name of division. (1)	Name of species. (2)	Area in hectares. (3)	Cost. (4) RS.	P.
	COIMBATORE CIRCLE—cont.			
	Plan Schemes—cont.			
Coimbatore South	Teak	89·00	18,123	00
	Bamboo	57·00	11,292	00
	Rehabilitation of degraded forests ..	30·00	10,834	00
Nilgiris	Farm forestry	80·00	42,193	00
	Teak	27·00	13,384	00
	Wattle	400·00	3,36,584	00
	Bluegum	430·00	2,11,728	00
	Eucalyptus grandis	200·00 }	1,40,413	00
	Bamboo	40·00 }		
Thanjavur	Cashew	20·00	5,706	00
	Casuarina	40·00	13,428	00
	Teak	400·00	72,277	00
Tiruchirappalli	Cashew	367·00	15,515	00
	Casuarina	86·00	49,749	00
	Bamboo	41·00 }	1,87,325	00
	Eucalyptus hybrid	402·00 }		
	Non-Plan Schemes.			
Coimbatore South	Teak	90·00	..	
Coimbatore Central	Sandal	5·00	1,336	00
Nilgiris	Bluegum and Wattle ..	97·82	11,520	00
	Eucalyptus hybrid ..	2·50	..	
	Tamarind	4·04	553	00
	MADURAI CIRCLE.			
	Plan Schemes.			
Madurai North	Farm forestry	100·00	17,467	00
	Afforestation (Miscellaneous plot) ..	40·00	27,456	00
	Teak	20·00	9,581	00
	Bluegum	100·00	20,193	00
	Wattle	400·00	*1,15,422	00
	Minior Forest Produce (Silk Cotton).	34·00	7,317	00
Madurai South	Teak	30·00	4,672	00
	Softwood	116·00	16,164	00
	Farm forestry	100·00	19,169	00
	Lac	41·00	22,291	00
	Minor forest produce	40·00	12,291	00
Ramanathapuram	Farm forestry	311·00	41,237	00
	Softwood	41·00	4,879	00
	Casuarina	17·00	14,606	00
	Miscellaneous	62·00	9,210	00
	Cashew	535·00	1,10,120	00
Tirunelveli North	Teak	61·00	10,114	00
	Softwood	50·00	3,011	00
	Sandalwood	40·00	5,989	00
	Miscellaneous species	40·00	7,223	00
	Farm forestry	90·00	19,933	00
Tirunelveli	Teak	117·00	28,411	00
	Softwood	72·00	12,141	00
	River canal forests	19·00	6,009	00
	Lac	8·49	220	00
	Farm forestry	121·00	15,611	00
	Cashew	61·00	9,700	00
	Miscellaneous Plot	21·00	4,534	00
Rubber Plantation	Rubber	200·00	9,76,175	00

* This includes cost of construction of buildings.

Name of division. (1)	Name of species. (2)	Area in hectares. (3)	Cost. (4)
	MADURAI CIRCLE—cont.		
	Non-Plan Schemes.		RS. P.
Madurai North	Miscellaneous plot	27·20	3,473 00
	Sandal	1·20	251 00
	Eucalyptus citriodora	10·00	1,757 00
Madurai South	Eucalyptus hybrid	20·00	4,106 00
Ramanathapuram	Odai	22·00	1,704 00
	Palmyrah	4·00	344 00
Tirunelveli South	Palmyrah	40·47	1,144 00
	Miscellaneous plot	20·23	2,619 00

53-C. *Afforestation.*—Afforestation was undertaken on an increasingly large scale with the launching of various regeneration schemes under Developmental Plans.

54. *Other Miscellaneous Plantations.*—Various plantations of commercial and utility value have been raised outside the plan schemes also.

55. *Tending.*—Tending and thinning in the plantations had been done according to the prescriptions in the working plans.

56. *Research and experiments.*—As an experimental measure and in order to determine the deficit at different stage four sets of about 250 Kgs. of final cleaned sandalwood was taken up for recording weighment every month up to a period of one year. Similarly 30 trees in Vellore West Division and 30 trees in Vellore East Division were selected and transported to Tirupattur Sandalwood Depot for the purpose of carrying out the experiment of weighing monthly for a period of one year. In Coimbatore North Division experiments on sandalwood dryage at different stages were conducted during the year. The result is being watched.

Experiments were taken on the application of N. P. K. Mixture in the irrigated Teak Plantations at Odanthorai in Coimbatore Central Division.

In Nilgiris division of Cherambady Range, a termite control experiment was laid out to determine the cheapest and most effective termiticide. In Coonoor Range also an experiment was laid out to study the extent of damage caused by the white grub (Holotricha conferta) to Bluegum. Experimental planting of *Eucalyptus maideni Alpus nepalensis. Pinus Radiata and Cocoa* was also done.

In Government Rubber Plantations, manurial experiment was continued in Coupe II of Keeriparai division. The clove trial plot in Coupe VIII and seed garden in Coupe XIII were also continued. In Coupe XXXVIII a portion was selected for the establishment of a seed garden and clove trial plot.

57. *Research activities in State Silviculturist Division.*—The State Silviculturist continued the research activities.

The Intensive Wattle Research Unit is under an Assistant Conservator of Forests stationed at Coonoor and research work therein is carried out under the over all supervision of the State Silviculturist.

The State Silviculturist continued to give technical advice to the public and officials of this and other departments.

58. *Soil conservation measures in the catchment areas.*—The scheme is for the implementation of comprehensive and integrated soil conservation programme with a view to reduce sedimentation in reservoirs and streams in addition to improving the resources of the country.

Protection of cultivated lands by bench terracing and contour bunding, protection of plantations by contour trenching, construction of checkdams in ravines and gullies, intensive fire protection, raising fringes of vegetative growth along reservoirs and streams, regulation of grazing by raising fodder banks, rehabilitation of degraded areas and prevention of road side slips, etc.

During the year planting was undertaken and completed in all the areas where preliminary work was completed last year. Mostly polythene container seedlings were used for planting instead of massed seedlings.

CHAPTER IV.

WORKING PLANS.

59. The progress made in the working plans is furnished below :—

Circle.	Total area of the circle.	Area for which working plan have been completed and sanctioned up to and including the year under report.	Area for which review of working plans had been completed but not yet sanctioned.	Area for which preparation of the working plan has yet to be taken up.	Area for which working plan is under preparation or revision during the year.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	SQUARE KILO-METRES.	SQUARE KILO-METRES.	SQUARE KILO-METRES.	SQUARE KILO-METRES.	SQUARE KILO-METRES.
Salem	8,615·10	8,863·64	..	31·46	..
Coimbatore	6,530·73	3,532·73	2,235·00	..	763·00
Madurai	5,802·32	5,776·57	..	25·75	..
Total ..	21,028·15	17,972·94	2,235·00	57·21	763·00

The total area covered by working plans was 17,972·94 square kilo-metres at the close of the year. The revised working plans of Chingleput, Cuddalore North and Cuddalore South, Nilgiris have to be sanctioned.

The following Working Plan Divisions functioned during the year :—

(i) Working Plan Division No. I—Cuddalore North.
(ii) Working Plan Division No. II—Chingleput.
(iii) Working Plan Division No. III—Salem.

CHAPTER V.

UTILISATION.

60. *Timber.*—The total output of timber and fuel during the year was as below:—

	Government Agency.	Purchasers.
	CUBIC METERS.	CUBIC METERS.
Timber	19,646	12,943
	TONNES.	TONNES
Fuel	10,564·543	5,42,42,252·226

61. *Sleeper operations.*—The following quantities of sleepers were converted from Coupes XXIII and XXIV and transported to railhead depot up to 31st March 1967. :—

Quantity converted.		Quantity transported.
20,060	B.G. unit	20,361 (301 B.G. units were transported from the balance quantity of sleepers of 1965–66).
5,262	M.G. units	5,122
272	"	266
326	Special	308
216	B.G. blocks	129
197	M.G. blocks	146

The actual number of sleepers supplied to the Railways during the year are as below :—

Broad-guage	20,361
Metre-guage	5,122
Narrow-guage	266
Special	308
B.G. Blocks	129
M.G. Blocks	146

The value realised from the Railways for the supply of sleepers was Rs. 4,85,600.

62. *Thorakadavu submergible area.*—The scheme sanctioned in G.O. Ms. No. 21, Food and Agriculture, dated 3rd January 1963, for the exploitation of Palakadavu and Thorakadavu submergible areas was continued during 1966–67 also. The Assistant Conservator of Forests in charge of this scheme inspected the work of departmental felling conversion and transport of timber from submergible area. In addition to the inspection of timber extraction, the Assistant Conservator of Forests also attended to other works such as inspection of sites required by the Public Works Department and Electricity Board for putting up camps, quarrying of stones, etc. The lop and top ends of CFC. of I were sold in auction before planting with teak.

63. *Charcoal.*—Charcoal burning was generally prohibited inside the Reserved Forests. Only in the case of submergible area in Pillur Dam in Coimbatore Central Division, permission was granted to burn charcoal as a special case since it would not be possible to dispose of the produce otherwise.

64. *Bamboos.*—The amount realised by the sale of bamboos sold in auction is Rs. 21,00,922 as against Rs. 13,20,790 in the previous year. A quantity of 31,522·615 tonnes of air dry bamboos was supplied to the paper mills at Pillipalayam.

65. *Sandalwood.*—A total quantity of 1,221 tonnes of final cleaned sandalwood was sold in open auction in Tirupattur and Sathyamangalam sale depots in the half yearly sales held in July and December 1966. A revenue of Rs. 1,17,89,981 was realised during this year. The average rate per tonne was Rs. 9,656 during this year as against Rs. 5,810 during the last year. In addition retail sales of sandalwood billets in some of the divisions and in the exhibitions fetched an amount of Rs. 6,931·37. A quantity of 8 tonnes of sapwood was sold at Tirupattur and a revenue of Rs. 3,880 was realised.

66. *Grazing.*— Grazing permits were issued to 163,6,226 animals and the grazing revenue realised is Rs. 5,56,190.

67. *Minor forest produce.*—The value of minor forest produce collected by all agencies was Rs. 21,29,264.

68. *Cashew.*—The right to collect the usufructs of cashew plantations in forest areas was sold in auction. In case of some units where there was no demand, departmental collection was undertaken. During the year 47[illegible],614 kilograms were collected. The revenue realised both under departmental collection and by leasing out areas was Rs. 6,48,460.

69. *Wattle bark, wattle wood and bluegum wood.*—The right to cut, collect and remove bluegum trees for fuel was continued to be disposed of in auction. A quantity of 56,055 c.m. of bluegum wood was removed and the revenue realised is Rs. 2,28,329.

Nilgiris Division.—Messrs. Tan India Wattle Extracts Company, Limited, are extracting wattle bark in the area allotted for the year 1964. Messrs. South India Viscose Company, Limited, have not yet completed the work of felling the bluegum trees in the area of 121·41 hectares allotted to them in 1966. The total quantity of wattle bark removed by Messrs. Tan India during 1966–67 was 419·647 tonnes.

Madurai North Division—

The quantity obtained was—

	TONNES.
Wattle bark	188·976
Wattle wood	1,133·856
Bluegum wood	292·608

The contract for extraction of bark and wood in fire belt and in the bluegum plantation of Gundanshola West coupe was sold in auction. The sale value of the leases is as follow:—

	RS.
Fire belt three compartments	1,28,405
Bluegum plantations	8,400

The contract for the extraction of wattle bark from the Wattle Plantations in Madurai North Division has been given Messrs. Tan India Wattle Extracts Company and for wattle wood to Messrs. South India Viscose, Limited. No work has been carried out during the year.

70. *Lac operations.*—In order to step up lac production, lac hosts trees were raised at a cost of Rs. 26,345.

	HECTARES.
Tirunelveli South Division	8·49
Madurai South Division	40.00

The quantity of lac obtained was 25,552 kilograms. Three hundred and fifteen kilograms of brood lac was supplied from Vannathiparai Lac Farm, Madurai South Division, to the Entomologist and Professor of Entomology, Agriculture College and Research Insititute, Vellayini, Kerala State.

71. *Lac factory.*—The follwing quantities of harvested lac were received in the Government Lac Factory, Madurai, from various divisions:—

	KILOGRAMS.
Scrapped lac (crude)	121
Scrapped lac	2,973
Grain lac	858
Lac dust	806

As there was no surplus stock of lac during the year no auction sale of scrapped lac was conducted.

The quantities of lac products sold during the year and the revenue realised is detailed below :—

Name of lac products.	*Quantity sold.*	*Amount.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
	IN LITRES.	RS.
Lac polish	12,438·500	37,938·40
Lac varnish	765·000	2,929·20
Transparent polish	3,658·500	15,781·81
Sealing wax—		
	IN KILOGRAMS.	
B.G. Grade	89·000	285·80
R.V. Scarlet	2,078·000	10,650·60
I.V. Standard	101·500	474·80
Lac wax..	117·000	708·00
	Total ..	68,768·61

72. *Honey scheme.*—2,478·500 kilograms of honey collected in various divisions of the State was sent to the Forest Utilisation Officer for processing and disposal.

A sum of Rs. 17,896·50 was realised by sale of the processed honey during the period in the Forest Utilisation Division and other forest divisions.

73 *Deer horns.*—23·5 kilograms of deer horns collected departmentally was sold for Rs. 2,944.

74. *Ivory:*—An amount of Rs. 14,060·28 was realised by the sale of tusks and broken tusks weighing 176·445 kilograms in public auction.

75. *Removal of forest produce by free grantees and right holders.*—There were no such removals during the year.

The Malayalees under the Hill Village System in Vellore East, Vellore West, Salem and Dharmapuri Divisions obtained their requirements of small timber and forest produce from the forests as usual. The concession of free removal of fodder grass in head loads for bona fide domestic use was continued as usual.

76. *Publicity and propaganda.*—The department participated in the following exhibitions during the year :—

(i) The Madurai Municipal Chittirai Exhibition.

(ii) All-India Swadeshi Art and Industrial Exhibition, Tiruppur.

(iii) The Industrial Exhibition, Coimbatore.

(iv) The All-India Swadeshi Art and Industrial Exhibition, Tiruchirappalli.

(v) The Internal Productivity Exhibition held at Industrial Estate, Madurai.

(vi) The First Anniversary Exhibition, Dharmapuri.

(vii) The Plan Week Celebrations, Coimbatore.

(viii) The All-India Khadi, Swadeshi and Industrial Exhibition, Madras.

(ix) Agri-Horticultural Flower Show, Madras.

(x) Horticultural Show organised by the Lion Club, Guindy, Madras.

Vanamahotsava and Wild Life Week Celebrations were celebrated. The department also participated in the Plan Publicity weeks organised by the Collectors in the various districts.

The department participated in the Pageant during May 1966 held at Ootacamund Lake under the auspices of the Tourist Department and won second prize for depicting the tableau "Forest". Department also participated at the exhibition held at the Assembly Rooms at Ootacamund in January 1967 in connection with the inaguration of the Indo-German Agricultural Project.

77. *Study of market trends.*—(i) Necessary particulars were furnished by the District Forest Officers to the Forest Utilisation Officer for preparation of statistics and information regarding market conditions.

(ii) The Director of Statistics, Madras, is being furnished every week information relating to market rates for teak and rosewood in Madras.

The monthly market condition of various forest products was studied weekly rates obtained were communicated to all District Forest Officers. A monthly and quarterly bulletin showing the wholesale market rate of important forest products are being issued.

CHAPTER VI.

78. The following statement gives the details of revenue and expenditure for 1966-67.

Circle or office.	Year.	Receipts.	Expenditure. Conservancy.	Expenditure. Establishment.	Expenditure. Total.	Surplus or deficit.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
(i) Salem	1966-67	1,34,70,844	4,35,554	20,62,429	24,97,883	1,09,72,861
(ii) Coimbatore	Do.	1,03,62,615	15,00,196	19,98,589	34,98,785	68,63,830
(iii) Madurai	Do.	77,83,144	4,58,639	15,73,777	29,32,416	57,50,728
(iv) Working Plan	Do.	2,47,251	2,75,160	4,37,015	7,12,175	(—) 4,64,924
(v) Kundha Soil Conservation	Do.	4,699	2,391	10,432	12,823	(—) 8,124
(vi) Chief Conservator of Forests	Do.	17,880	..	1,28,907	1,28,907	(—) 1,11,627
(viii) Direction	Do.	..	..	4,47,961	4,47,961	(—) 4,47,961
(1) Third Plan Establishment	Do.	..	..	12 07,177	12,07,177	(—) 12,07,177
(2) Establishment other than District Establishment.	Do.	..	..	6,30,079	6,30,079	(—) 6,30,079
(ix) Expenditure in connection with Ex-zamindari Forests.	Do.	..	70,036	4,68,585	5,38,621	(—) 5,38,621
(x) Capital outlay on Forests Third Plan Schemes.	Do.	..	15,14,222	4,15,946	19,30,168	(—) 19,30,168
(xi) 70 Forests and 119 Capital outlay Fourth Plan Schemes.	Do.	..	56,51,572	13,88,055	70,39,627	(—) 70,39,627
Total, 1966-67	Do.	3,18,86,433	99,07,770	1,18,23,002	2,06,76,882	1,12,09,611
Total, 1965-66	1965-66	2,80,77,737	1,25,56,597	83,48,471	2,09,05,068	71,72,669
Average of quinnium, 1961-62 to 1965-66	1961-62 to 1965-66.	2,64,51,319	99,80,496	63,72,273	1,63,52,769	1,00,98,550

79. The total revenue realised during the year was Rs. 318·86 lakhs as against Rs. 280·77 lakhs during 1965–66. The increase is mainly due to better prices realised for Sandalwood, fuel and bamboos.

80. The expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 206·76 lakhs as against Rs. 185·50 lakhs. The increse was mainly due to the following:—

(i) Implementation of development schemes on a larger scale.

(ii) Construction of more number of buildings under plan schemes.

(iii) Payment of enhanced rates of dearness allowances to all subordinates.

81. The value of Stores and Stocks and out standing revenue at the end of the year was as shown below .—

(1)	*At the beginning of the year.* (2) RUPEES IN LAKHS.	*At the close of the year.* (3) RUPEES IN LAKHS.
(i) Value of timber, etc., at the depots	240·04	295·66
(ii) Value of stores tools and plants	28·99	22 08
(iii) Revenue outstanding	62·89	63·66

CHAPTER VII.

82. The review of revenue and expenditure for each territorial forest division during 1966–67 is given in the detailed administration report.

CHAPTER VIII.

Preservation of wild life.

83. The game laws and shooting rules framed thereunder continued to be enforced during the year in the interest of fauna and flora in the Reserved Forests. The management and protection of wild life were generally satisfactory.

Anti-peaching gates were continued to function in several places. The management and protection of wild life were generally satisfactory.

84. *Closed Areas.*—The following areas continued to remain closed to all shooting in order to improve the incidence of faunal populations :—

Dharmapuri Division.—All the Reserved Forests of Anchetty Range.

Salem division.—Attur ghat Reserved Forests and its extension Kurichi Reserved Forests, Pungamaduvu Reserved Forests, Nagalur Reserved Forests, Pattimedu Reserved Forests and its extension, Thumbal Reserved Forests, Aruna Reserved Forests, Jadayagoundan Reserved Forests, Ariyur Sholai Reserved Forests, Puliyan Sholai Reserved Forests and Shelur Reserved Forests, and its extension.

Cuddalore North Division.—All Reserved Forests in Tindivanam Range.

Vellore West Division.—(i) *Tiruppattur Range.*—Singarapet Reserved Forests, Singarapet Extension Reserved Forests, Mambakkam Reserved Forests, Mambakkam Extension Reserved Forests, Govindapuram Reserved Forests and Inner Javadis Reserved Forests (Part).

(ii) *Alangayam Range.*—Poongulam Reserved Forests, Inner Javadis Reserved Forests (Part). Alangayam Reserved Forests, Vellakuttai and Extension Reserved Forests, Mangalam Reserved Forests, Mangalam Extension Reserved Forests and Jolarpet Reserved Forests.

(iii) *Chengam Range.*—Mudanai Reserved Forests, Dharmarakad Reserved Forests, Paramandal Reserved Forests, Pelamarathur Reserved Forests, Nallapattu Reserved Forests and Thenmalai Reserved Forests.

(iv) *Sathanur Range.*—Ponnaiar Reserved Forests.

Tiruchirappalli Division.—Devarayan Eri on Tiruchirappalli-Thanjavur Road declared as water-fowl refuge and closed to shooting during season.

Coimbatore North Division.—Satyamangalam Range.

Coimbatore Central Division.—In order to afford protection to wild life around the Bhavani Sagar Reservoir, shooting and trapping of birds and animals over a distance of 1·6 kilo metres around the reservoir was prohibited.

Coimbatore South Division.—The whole division was closed for shooting.

Thanjavur Division.—Entire Mannargudi Range was closed for shooting.

The entire forests in Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari districts were closed for shooting.

With a view to prevent killing of tigers by folidol and other poison by the ryots, residing in the vicinity of sanctuaries, a scheme of payment of compensation to ryots whose cattle was killed by tigers was approved in G.O. Ms. No. 17, Food and Agriculture, dated 2nd January 1965.

Mundanthorai Forests in Ambasamudram Range of Tirunelveli North Division has been declared as a Tiger Sanctuary in G.O. Ms. No. 2556, Food and Agriculture, dated 28th August 1962. A compensation of Rs. 300 is payable to cattle owners in cases when their cattle were killed by tigers according to the scheme approved in G.O. Ms. No. 17, Food and Agriculture, dated 2nd January 1965. During the year Rs. 1,290 was paid to eleven cattle owners towardrs compensation.

85. As a matter of privilege, the Reserved Forests of Pudukkottai Range was reserved for shooting by the Rajah of Pudukkottai and the members of Rajah's family.

86. *Wild Life Association.*—The Nilgiris Wild Life Association and the Palni Hills Wild Life Association continued to regulate hunting and preservation of wild life.

87. *Shooting Licences.*—The following statement shows the issue and renewal of shooting licences in the various divisions and the revenue realised.

Name of the division.	*Licences issued.*	*Renewal.*	*Revenue.*	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	
			RS.	P.
Dharmapuri	..	6	180	00
Vellore West	..	2	60	00
Vellore East	..	2	60	00
Tiruchirappalli	—	1*	..	
Coimbatore North	51	..	1,650	00
Coimbatore Central	4	11	750	00
Ramanathapuram	—	5	150	00

* One free shooting licence was issued to the Curator, Government Museum, Pudukkottai was renewed during the year.

The Nilgiris Wild Life Association issued 115 shooting licences during the year as shown below.—

(i) Foreign tourists	9
(ii) Indian Tourists from outside the State	33
(iii) Shikaries within the State	73
Total	115

A revenue of Rs. 9,075 was realised by the Nilgiris Wild Life Association by the issue of shooting licences.

The Palni Hills Wild Life Association issued 53 licences as shown below and a sum of Rs. 1,855 has been realised.

(i) Indian tourists' (Outside State)	.. ..	2
(ii) Sikaries within the State	.. ..	51
	Total ..	53

The Association has issued 159 fishing licences and Rs. 84·50 has been realised. Fifty-eight Trout fishing licences were issued and a revenue of Rs. 290 has been realised.

STATE WILD LIFE ORGANISATION.

88. *Sanctuaries—Mudumalai Wild Life Sanctuary.*—Out of 4,777 visitors to the Mudumalai Wild Life Sanctuary, 291 visitors were from foreign countries namely U.S.A., U.K., West Germany, etc.

A revenue of Rs. 28,233·30 was realised by way of admission fees to Mudumalai Wild Life Sanctuary.

Vedanthangal Water Bird's Sanctuary.—Next to Mudumalai Wild Life Sanctuary, our most popular sanctuary is Vedanthangal Water Bird's Sanctuary which is visited by lakhs of people during the seasons. To facilitate visitors a Forest Rest House with four suite of rooms had been constructed.

A telescope presented by the American Museum of Natural History, New York, U.S.A. through the courtesy of Batty and Burnee Dyer was installed in the observation tower at Vedanthangal Water Bird's Sanctuary on 31st March 1967 by Thiru T. Jeyadev, Chief Conservator of Forests, Madras.

Point Calimere Wild Life Sanctuary.—In G O. Ms. No. 1821, Agriculture, dated 13th June 1967, Government approved the proposal for the formation of a Wild Life Sanctuary converting the areas of Kodaikadu Reserved Forest and its extensions.

The inspection of Vandal swamps on 6th March 1967 revealed that it was bubbling with bird life. The swamps were literally covered with teals. There were atleast a lakh of Gargany Teals, Whistling Teals and tends of hundreds of shore birds like the green shanks and red shanks, spotted sand piper, common sand pipers, curlews and pipers, pranticoles, blank winged stills, Godwits ring plovers, little stints, Black Bellied Terus, Black headed gults, caspian terns and whiskered ierns.

The existing salt licks in the Point Calimere Sanctuary are being maintained.

This area shelters a large number of Black Buck and Spotted Deer, Wild Pigs, Jackals are also seen. The bank on shooting of spotted deer in the entire Vedaranyam sub-taluk of Thiruthuraipoondi taluk in Thanjavur district continued for a further period of three years from 1st January 1966 to 31st December 1968.

Guindy Park Reserved Forest and Children's Corner.—To acquaint the children with the fauna of the State many indigenous mammals, birds, and reptiles have been collected and displayed in the Children's Corner, Guindy, for their study, recreation and enjoyment. Many migratory birds and some rare ones are also displayed in the aviaris. The latest noteworthy additions to the Children's Corner one Sarus Cranes and Nilgai, four horned antelope and Rhesus monkeys.

The number of visitors to the Deer Park Guindy and the Children's Corner is on the increase. On Saturdays and Sundays joy rides in midget train are provided besides pony rides.

Joy rides for children on elephant calf "Sivaraj" was inaugurated on 21st June 1966 at the Children's Corner, Guindy, by the Minister for Co-operation and Forests. This has become a great attraction for the children.

89. *Tiger Sanctuary.*—After the closure of the areas to shoot tigers and panthers are seen more often in the areas than before.

90. *Wild Life Week Celebrations.*—The Twelfth Wild Life Week was celebrated throughout Madras State in the month of October 1966.

CHAPTER IX.

General.

91. *Care of Hill Tribes.*—All measures were taken to improve the conditions of Hill Tribes residing within the limits of Forest areas. Thirteen schools were run by the Department for the Hill Tribes in North Arcot district. Seven adult schools were also functioning for the benefit of the Hill Tribes. Suitable Malavalees were appointed as Foresters, Forest Guards and Reserve Watchers. In Coimbatore South a residential elementary school is run by the Department for the children of the Hill Tribes at Anaigundi.

The land administration of the three villages (Nadus) in Tirupattur Javadis of Vellore West division was transferred to the control of the Revenue Department.

92. *Kanis Settlement.*—The Kanis in Tirunelveli South and North divisions were afforded facilities through leasing lands for Kumri cultivation and they were employed in Departmental works and also by the contractors. The Paliyars in Madurai South and Tirunelveli North divisions also were equally provided with similar concessions.

The demarcation of Kani Settlement in Kanyakumari district is under progress.

93. *Co-operative Sccieties of Scheduled and Backward Classes.*—Nineteen leases were granted to the various Co-operative Societies formed by the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes at concessional rates in North Arcot, Coimbatore, Nilgiris and Tirunelveli districts.

94. *Food Production.*—To aid food production to the possiblie extent Kumri cultivation was encouraged in regeneration areas. There was keen demand of Kumri in Tiruchirappalli division and to some extent in Coimbatore South and Coimbatore Central divisions. In Rubber Plantations, Tapioca cultivation is done in Kumri and this alleviates the food problem to an appreciable extent in Kanyakumari district.

95. *Prohibition.*—The forest subordinates continued to give necessary assistance to the Police staff in detecting illicit distillation.

96. *National Tree Planting Week.*—The Seventeenth National Planting Week was celebrated from the first week of July 1966 in all the divisions as ordered by Government in their order No. 2133, Agriculture, dated 25th June 1966.

97. *Permits for taking Films inside Reserved Forests.*—During this year Rs. 62,400 was realised towards the issue of permits for film shooting.

98. *Health.*—The health of the staff was generally satisfactory.

99. *Casualities.*—The demise of the following subordinates during the year is regretted:—

Two Forest Rangers.

Four Forest Guards.

Six Reserve Watchers.

One Depot Watcher.

One Clerk.

One Tally Clerk.

Three Peons.

100. *Visits*—(*a*) *Foreign Visitors.*—(i) Mr. Daffada A basit, Forest Officer, Sudan, visited Coimbatore Central and the Nilgiris Divisions during August 1966.

(ii) A Czechoslavakian Professor in Plant Pathology and Entomology visited the Teak and Eucalyptus Plantations of Vellapathy in Coimbatore Central Division in October 1966.

(iii) The following foreignors visited the forests of Nilgiris division during the year:—

(1) Dr. Lumswee, Minister for Commerce, Malaysia.

(2) Mr. Arthur Tangle, Australian High Commissioner.

(3) Two Iranian Officers (Chiefs of Game and Fishing).

(4) Dr. Albert B. Franklin, American Consul, Madras.

(5) Dr. R. Schmidt Lorevy, Pedologist, Hamburgh, Germany.

(iv) Dr. Henry Buggel, German Scientist, visited the forests of Tiruchirappalli Division and inspected wattle plantations and pine plantations in Madurai North Division and Rubber Plantations, Kanyakumari district, in May 1966.

(v) Dr. A. L. Cameron, Senior Research Officer, Popua and New Gunlea, visited the forests of Coimbatore South Division.

(vi) Mr. A.M. Norket of British Museum (National History) London, visited Courtallam, Mundanthorai and Shencottah during January 1967 for collection of mosseshichens.

(vii) Mr. Daffala A. Bisit, Forest Officer, Sudan, visited the teak and softwood plantations and Rubber Plantations during April 1966 and Tirunelveli North Division in August 1966.

(b) *Visits by others.*—(i) The State Silviculturist, Andhra Pradesh visited Sengeerai Eucalyptus Plantations and Alvoy and Managathi Forests of Tiruchirappalli Division in April 1966.

(ii) The Deputy Director of Cashew Development, Kottayam, visited the Cashew Plantations in Chalikulam and Terai Reserved Forests in Tirunelveli Range of Tirunelveli South Division.

(c) *Visit by the Governor of Madras.*—The Governor of Madras visited the Mudumalai Game Sanctuary in May 1966 and the Government Rubber Plantations, Kanyakumari district, in December 1966.

(d) *Visits by the Ministers.*—(i) Thiru C. S. Pathak, Central Minister for Law, visited Government Rubber Plantations in December 1966.

(ii) The Minister for Fisheries visited the Wattle Plantations in Berijam, Madurai North Division, in June 1966.

101. *Study tours and training.*—(i) The students of the Southern Forest Rangers' College, Coimbatore, and the Madras State Forestry Training School, Vaigai Dam, visited the Rubber Plantations during their camps and studied the various operations carried out in raising of Rubber.

(ii) Thiru C. Venugopal, Assistant Conservator of Forests and Thiru Y. S. Kadakshmani, Assistant Conservator of Forests, were deputed for training at Logging Training Centre at Dehra Dun during the year 1966-67.

102. *Foreign Assistance.*—A Logging Training Centre has been established in the Southern Forest Rangers College Estate, Coimbatore, by the Government of India in collaboration with the Food and Agriculture Organisation. A new building has been put up by the Government of Madras for running this Centre. The Centre has been training the Forest Department staff of the Southern States in the use of modern basic logging tools.

The following officers of the Department were deputed overseas for training under the various assistance programmes :—

(i) Thiru J. Dayand Rao, Assistant Conservator of Forests, was deputed to Oxford for Post-Graduate Course in Forestry at the Commonwealth Forestry Institute under the Colombo Plan.

(ii) Thiru C. Pavithran, Assistant Conservator of Forests, was deputed to Japan for training in Pest Control, under the Colombo Plan.

(iii) Thiru K. Durairaj, Deputy Conservator of Forests, was deputed to Sweeden for training in Forest Genetics under the offer made by the Government of Sweden.

(iv) Thiru T. Achaya, Deputy Conservator of Forests, returned to India on completion of his Post-Graduate Course in Forestry at Oxford.

Thiru G. J. Rajah Singh, Deputy Conservator of Forests, returned to India on completion of his training in the field of Dry Zone Afforestation from Middle-East Countries.

103. *The Madras State Forest Advisory Board.*—The Fourth Meeting of the Madras State Forestry Advisory Board was held on 9th May 1966 in the Conference Hall of Tamilagam at Ootacamund. Thiru N. S. S. Mannadiar, Minister for Co-operation and Forests, inaugurated the meeting and spoke on Forest Development.

104. *The Indian Sandalwood Advisory Board.*—The Thirteenth Meeting of the Indian Sandalwood Advisory Board was held in the Committee Room, Fort St. George, Madras, on 5th December 1966. Thiru N. S. S. Manradiar, Minister for Co-operation and Forests, presided. In his speech he stressed that in the interest of protecting Sandalwood Wealth and for promoting the Sandalwood trade, it is very essential to insist on the production of permit to verify the origin of the Sandalwood as well as to continue control in the movement of Sandalwood. He also reiterated that possession of more than a specified quantity of Sandalwood without valid permit, authority or certificate of origin should be made an offence in other States also, and that in the interest of sustained earning of foreign exchange all measures aimed at the prevention of smuggling of Sandalwood should be welcomed.

105. *Madras State Wild Life Board.*—The Tenth Meeting of the State Wild Life Board was held on 10th May 1966 at Ootacamund. Thiru N. S. S. Manradiar, Minister for Co-operation and Forests, presided over the meeting. The Board resolved that "Blue Jay" may be the State Bird.

106. *Conservators' Conference.*—The Conference of the Conservators was held at Vaigai Dam on 29th June 1966. The Conference took up for consideration the notes on the action taken on the resolution of the previous year and discussed important subjects on Silviculture and Management.

Again the Conservators met on the 29th and 30th October 1966 under the Presidentship of the Chief Conservator of Forests at Coimbatore to review the progress made under the different schemes of the Five-Year Plan.

107. *Official Language.*—Tamil is being progressively adopted as the Official Language in almost all correspondence except technical and accounts matters. Most of the Registers in the various levels of offices are maintained in Tamil. The progress achieved is also reviewed by the inspecting officers.

108. *General.*—The activities of the Department have greatly increased in recent years. To achieve the aim of having adequate land area under forests, the department has afforested the denuded areas under Development Schemes, such as Farm Forestry and raising of tree cover on the margins of rivers, canals, lakes and by planting of waste lands and tank beds with timber and fuel species. The hard and strenuous work rendered by the staff often in difficult and unhealthy tracts with high sense of duty shown by them in the discharge of their duties contributed to the successful functioning of the Department. Relations between Forest Officers and the Public continued to remain cordial. The Chief Conservator of Forests takes this opportunity to record with pleasure his appreciation of the work done individually by all.

©

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS
19

AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT

G. O. No. 3467, 28th December 1967

Forests—Administration Report, 1966–67—Recorded with remarks.

READ—the following paper :—

Letter from the Chief Conservator of Forests, No. 26224/67-E-2, dated 14th September 1967.

Order—No. 3467, Agriculture, dated 28th December 1967.

The Report on the administration of the Forest Department for 1966–67 received from the Chief Conservator of Forests is recorded with the following remarks :—

(1) *Forest policy.*—There was no major change in the Forest Policy.

(2) *Organisation.*—The Indian Forest Service was constituted with effect from 1st October 1966 and 29 officers were appointed to the Service. The sanctioned strength of gazetted posts in the Department was 65 during the year.

(3) *Forest areas.*—The areas of reserved Forests and reserved land at the beginning of the year were 17,263.90 square kilometres and 3,799·63 quare kilo netres and at the close of the year 17,263·76 square kilometres and 3,768·96 square kilometres respectively

(4) *Livestock.*—The number of elephants at the beginning of the year was 44 valued at Rs. 1,57,900 and the number at the close of the year 48 valued at Rs. 1,71,800. Two bulls valued at Rs. 400 were maintained at Kargudy in Mudumalai Range for transporting water to Forest Colony at Kargudy.

(5) *Utilisation of Forest Products.*—The utilisation of Forest Produce compare well with that of the preceding year.

(6) *Finance.*—The total receipts and expenditure during the year are shown below against those of the preceding year :—

	1965–66.	1966–67.
	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)	
Receipts	280·77	318·86
Expenditure	209·05	206·77
Surplus	71·72	112·10

The surplus of revenue over expenditure during the year was Rs. 1·12 crores compared to Rs. 71·72 lakhs during the previous year.

(7) *General.*—The working of the department during the year under review was satisfactory.

(By order of the Governor)

ANNA R. GEORGE.
Additional Secretary to Government.

To the Chief Conservator of Forests, Madras-6.
Copy to the Accountant-General, Madras-18.
" Accountant-General (by name), Madras-9.
" Board of Revenue, Madras-5.
" Director of Information and Publicity, Madras-9.
" Director of Stationery and Printing, Madras-1.
" Inspector-General of Forests, New Delhi.
" Director of Agriculture, Madras-5.
" Rural Development and Local Administration Department.
" Finance Department.
" Home Department.
" D III, Section of Agriculture Department.
" D IV, Section of Agriculture Department.
" D II, Section of Agriculture Department.
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